816. m. 18
15

AN

ABSTRACT

Of ſome of the Printed LAWS

OF

New-England.

Which are either contrary, or not agreeable to the Laws of *England*, which Laws will immediately come in Force, in Caſe the Bill in Parliament for the Reſtoring the CHARTERS of the Plantations doth paſs, and are not Controllable by any Authority in *England*, as they pretend by their CHARTERS.

NO Law to be ſubmitted to, but what is made in their General Court (the Parliament of *England* not Excepted.) Page 1.

Adultery made Capital. p. 15. §. 9.

If any Man Conſpire and Attempt any Invaſion, Inſurrection, or Publique Rebellion againſt our **Common Wealth**, or ſhall endeavour to ſurprize any Town, Fort, or Forts therein, or ſhall Treacherouſly and Perfidiouſly Attempt the Alteration and Subverſion of our Frame of Polity, or Government fundamentally, he ſhall be put to death. §. 12.

If any Man have a Stubborn, or Rebellious Son of ſufficient Years of Underſtanding (*viz.*) Sixteen Years of Age which will not obey the Voice of his Father, or the Voice of his other, and that when they had Chaſtened him, will not hearken §. 14.

hearken unto them, then ſhall his Father and Mother, being his Natural Parents, lay hold on him, and bring him to the Magiſtrates Aſſembled in Court, and Teſtifie unto them, that their Son is Stubborn, and Rebellious, and will not obey their Voice and Chaſtiſement, but lives in ſundry and notorious Crimes: Such a Son ſhall be put to Death.

§. 15. Raviſhment left to be puniſhed by Diſcretion of Judges.

p. 34. It is hereby Declared, That the General Court conſiſting of Magiſtrates and Deputies is the Chief Civil Power of this **Common-Wealth**, which only hath Power to raiſe Mony and Taxes upon the whole Country, and diſpoſe of Lands, (*viz.*) to give and confirm Proprieties, appertaining to, and immediately derived from the Country, and may Act in all Affairs of this **Common-Wealth** according to ſuch Power, both in matters of Counſel, making of Laws, and matters of Judicature, by Impeaching and Sentencing any Perſon or Perſons according to Law, and by Receiving and Hearing any Complaints, orderly preſented againſt any Perſon or Court.

p. 43, 55, 56. None to be admitted to the Freedom of their **Common-Wealth**, unleſs of their Church and in full Communion, and Members of their Church.

By which it appears, that that part of the Bill for Reſtoring Charters ſet forth in the preamble, (viz.) the Encouragement of the Eſtabliſhed Religion, will not be Anſwered, but on the contrary, by Reſtoring the Charters of New-England *theſe Penal and Prohibitary Laws in Eccleſiaſtical matters will be revived, and the Eſtabliſhed Religion thereby diſcourag'd, or wholly ſuppreſſed, whereas by the vacating and Diſſolution of thoſe Charters and Laws the Eſtabliſhed Religion was promoted.*

p. 45. §. 15. Penalty of not coming to their Meetings Five Shillings.

p. 48. §. 4. None ſuffered to Vote in an Aſſembly, unleſs they come to their Worſhip.

☞ p. 58. *Whoſoever*, ſhall be found obſerving any ſuch day as *Chriſtmaſs*, or the like; either by forbearing Labour, Feaſting, or any other way upon any ſuch Accompt as aforeſaid, every ſuch Perſon ſo Offending ſhall pay for every ſuch Offence, Five Shillings as a Fine to the County.

p. 60. Doth hereby Order, and by the Authority of this Court be it Ordered and Enacted, That no Maſter or Commander of any Ship, Barque, Pinnace, Ketch, or other Veſſel ſhall henceforth bring into any Harbour, Creek or Cove within this Juriſdiction any known Quaker or Quakers, or any Blaſphemous Hereticks as aforeſaid, upon the penalty of the Forfeiture of one hundred Pounds.

Quaker

Quakers Baniſhed on pain of Death. P. 61.

Several Laws to encourage the MANUFACTURE of LEATHER in that Country. P. 63. P. 88. P. 89.

Nor ſhall any Man be compelled to go out of this Juriſdiction upon any offenſive Wars, which this **Common-Wealth**, or any of our Frinds or Confederates as ſhall voluntary undertake, but only upon ſuch Vindictive and Defenſive Wars in our own behalf, or the behalf of our Friends and Confederates, as ſhall be enterprized by the Council and Conſent of a General Court, or by Authority derived from the ſame. P. 73.

It is therefore Ordered by this Court and Authority thereof, That no Perſon whatſoever in this Juriſdiction ſhall joyn any Perſons together in Marriage, but the Magiſtrate, or ſuch other as the General Court, or Court of Aſſiſtants ſhall Authoriſe in ſuch place where no Magiſtrate is near. P. 102.

Memorandum. *By this Law many Thouſands not agreeing to the reaſonableneſs of it, live together unmarried, and great numbers of Children unbaptized by reaſon of the like Reſtraints.*

This Court taking into ſerious Conſideration the great neceſſity of upholding the *Staple Commodities* of this Country for the ſupply and ſupport of the Inhabitants thereof, and finding by experience, the bringing in of *Malt*, *Wheat*, *Barly*, *Bisket*, *Beef*, *Meal* and *Flower*, (which are the Principal Commodities of this Country) from Forreign parts, to be exceeding prejudicial to the Subſiſtance of this Place and People here; *Have therefore Ordered*, That no Perſon whatſoever either Inhabitant or Stranger, ſhall directly or indirectly after the firſt of *March* next, import into this Juriſdiction from any part of *Europe*, any of the aforeſaid Proviſions, under the Penalty of Confiſcation of the ſame (except it be for the Ships Proviſions) that ſhall be ſo Imported, Landed, ſet to Sale, or otherwiſe diſpoſed contrary to the intent of this Order. P. 106.

A Mint for Coines of all values, ſet up with all its appertenances. No notice being taken of the KING in the Stamp or allay. P. 117.

It is Ordered, And by this Court Declared, That no man ſhall be urged to take any Oath, or Subſcribe to any Articles, Covenants, or Remonſtrances of Publick and Civil Nature, but ſuch as the General Court hath conſidered, allowed and required. And no others to be taken, but ſuch as are allowed P. 119.

by

by the General Court. The Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy not excepted.

☞ P. 137 *Vide the Laws at large.*

Whereas, The keeping of *Sheep* tends much to the benefit of the Country, and may in ſhort time make good ſupply towards the *Cloathing* of the Inhabitants if carefully preſerved. And foraſmuch as all places are not fit and convenient for that end *&c.*

P. 141. All Ships Prohibited to unload till they have acknowledged their Government, and greater Impoſitions upon Shipping of *England* than others of *New-England.*

☞ *Vide the Laws made to regulate the Navigation and Trade.*

The Execution of the Acts for Trade and Navigation made impracticable ——

By which Laws, and their Power, and Practice of making others of like Nature. It appears, how neceſſary it is, that by Authority reſiding in *England* theſe Nothern Colonies, which are endeavouring to improve, and have already ſet up the Principal Manufactures, and Staple Commodities of *Old-England*, ought to be reſtrained in the Point of Government, and remain Subject to, and immediately depending on the Crown.

MVSEVM BRITAN NICVM